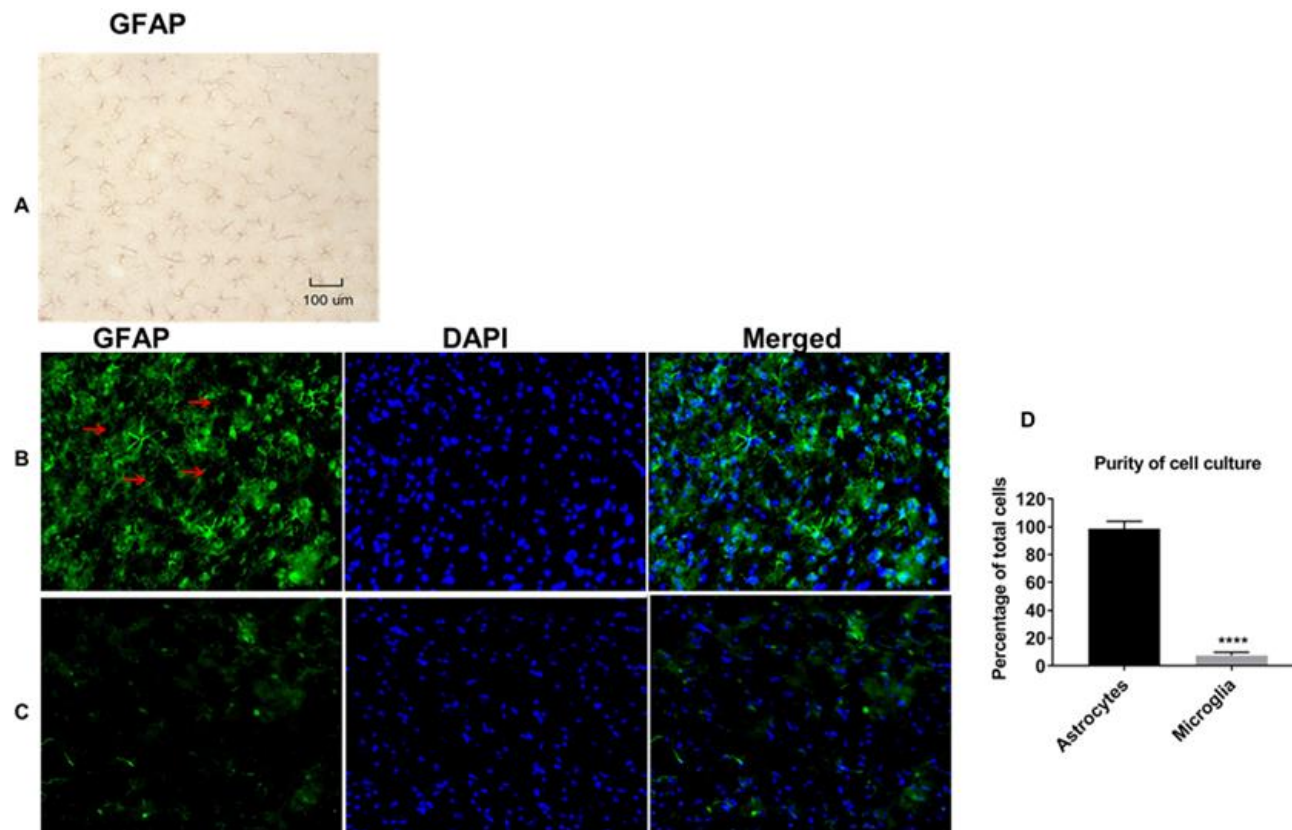


Nilotinib Improves Bioenergetic Profiling in Brain Astroglia in the 3xTg Mouse Model of Alzheimer's Disease

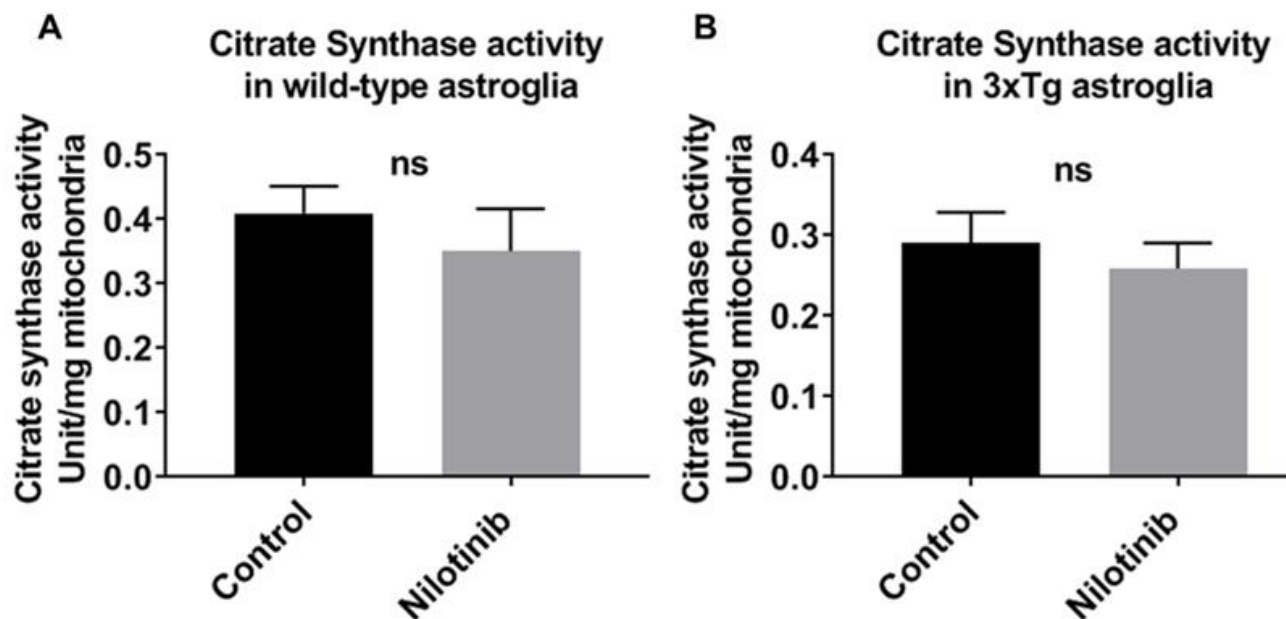
Aida Adlimoghaddam^{1,*}, Gary G. Odero¹, Gordon Glazner^{1,2}, R. Scott Turner³, Benedict C. Albensi^{1,2,*}

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA



Supplementary Figure 1. Characterization of culture purity. Both immunohistochemistry (**A**) and immunofluorescence (**B**) were utilized to detect astrocytes. Purity of cell culture was determined via immunofluorescence using markers specific for detecting astrocytes (GFAP) and microglia (Iba-1). Red arrows indicate the astrocytes. Nuclei were labeled blue with DAPI. The percentages of astrocytes and microglia were determined. Results are expressed as mean \pm SD of $n = 5$ (**** = $p < 0.0001$).

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA



Supplementary Figure 2. Nilotinib did not alter the activity of citrate synthase (n = 6/group) in C57BL/6-WT and 3xTg-AD astroglia. Specific enzyme activity of citrate synthase was measured in C57BL/6-WT (A) and 3xTg-AD (B) astroglia in presence and absence of 100 nM nilotinib treatment. Results are expressed as mean \pm SD of n = 6 per group (* $P \leq 0.05$) analyzed by unpaired Student's t-test.